

Wall street fairly boiled over yesterday with excitement. The astounding disclosure relative to the New York and New Haven Railroad Company created a sensation on more intense than we have ever before seen in the street. Nothing is so coaching than a fraud ever occurred in our city. The effect throughout the country, and upon railroad securities abroad, must be most disastrous to all works of internal improvement in a partially finished state. See Money Article for particulars.

TERRIBLE EVENTS.

Since our last publication events of a thrilling and painful character have crowded upon us. The decisive battle under the walls of Silistria is the most important that we have yet received from the battle camp. An account of this is given elsewhere, and in another column may be found our usual editorial commentary on the features of European politics, as presented by the intelligence received by the steamships Washington and America.

The lamentable accident on the Susquehanna Railroad on the Fourth, by which twenty-five persons were hurled in a moment, and between thirty and forty others—men, women and children—were frightfully mangled, is the most painful event of that description we have been compelled to record since the dread of Norfolk tragedy, which is still fresh in the minds of our readers. The details of the horrid affair are given elsewhere, and will no doubt be read with mournful feelings.

A destructive fire occurred last night at Philadelphia. The National Theatre, the Girard House, and a number of other elegant and costly buildings, with their valuable contents, were consumed. The Museum was on fire at the latest accounts.

The collision of the ships Trade Wind and Olympus, off Cape Sable, by which both vessels and twenty-four souls were engulfed in the remorseless waters, adds another to the long list of maritime casualties that have distinguished the past few months.

At Manchester, N. H., on the Fourth, a fearful riot between parties of Americans and Irishmen took place. The former, after defeating their opponents and attacking their dwellings and destroying their household furniture, assaulted the Roman Catholic church, doing considerable damage.

A newly erected Roman Catholic church at Dorchester, Mass., was blown up with gunpowder on the Fourth. The cause of the explosion is attributed to various causes.

The annual catalogue of accidents from the indiscreet use of firearms on the Fourth is being made up. Some of the items are given in other parts of to-day's paper.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the Senate yesterday the bill establishing a line of steamships between San Francisco and Shanghai, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan, passed by a vote of twenty-three to thirteen. The bill to prevent the transfer of American-owned vessels in ports in South America on the Atlantic, thereby more effectually suppressing the African slave trade, also passed, the amendment appropriating a large sum of money to support a line of armed steamships under the control of the Colonial Society, having been withdrawn. It appears that the intended opposition to this measure by the abolition Senators, which was so positively announced by Mr. Sumner, fell through. The bill in aid of the construction of a line of telegraph between the Mississippi river and San Francisco was taken up, and, after an explanation of its provisions by Mr. Hamlin, laid aside until to-day. The Insane Land bill coming up, Mr. Brodhead vindicated the President's veto of that measure. He also discussed and opposed the Homestead bill, stating that the objections of the Executive in the first instance were fully applicable to the latter subject.

In the House the measure known as Bennett's Land bill was taken up. The General Appropriation bill was under consideration in committee. Amendments appropriating one hundred and eight thousand dollars for running the boundaries between the United States and Mexico, according to the Gadsden treaty, also for continuing the water works of the District, and the Capitol extension, and to pay the rent of the Assay office in this city, were adopted. The bill was finally reported, and will probably be acted on in a few days, as the necessity is urgent, many public works having been suspended for want of funds.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen last evening got through a good deal of business in a few hours. The subject of slaughter houses was referred to the Law Committee. A communication from the Comptroller relative to the Gansevoort property was ordered to be printed, and the present management of the Crystal Palace received a severe philippic from Alderman Mott. The cattle ordinance was again defeated, and the Board adjourned to this evening at 5 o'clock.

The Board of Councilmen held a meeting last evening, which was mainly spent in receiving and referring the reports of committees.

In the Board of Education last evening Joseph McKean and Samuel W. Seton were elected First and Second Assistant City Superintendents.

The Universal Republicans met last evening at 50 Leonard street, and in the absence of the President Col. Forbes took the chair, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. A letter was received from the Polish society, delegating two of its members to attend the meetings of the association; but the letter added it would not act in any matter relating to the internal affairs of the country, although the society was willing to do so in all questions referring to European politics. After some discussion it was finally decided that the Polish delegates should be received, and that they should follow the dictates of their own judgment in taking part in the various matters that might come before the society.

THE LAW COURTS.

In the Superior Court yesterday Judge Duer sitting in general term, decided that Mrs. Langdon was entitled to the first \$100,000 bequeathed to her in the will of the late John Jacob Astor, but that she was not entitled to a similar sum mentioned for her in the codicil of the testator.

In the Supreme Court, chambers, argument was heard on motion for a mandamus against the Chamberlain, at the suit of the police justices, for payment for their extra services.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Our correspondent at Grand Turk sends us another letter relative to the difficulty existing between Mr. Nelson, United States Consul, and the judiciary of the English government at that place. The communication is published to-day.

The Royal Standard of June 17 says:—We are much gratified to have it in our power to inform our friends abroad that the salt prospects of the islands are excellent, and should the weather be a fine one for some weeks longer, the prospects are

pretty general throughout the colony. 13,000 bushels have been exported since our last. Quantity on hand 42,000 bushels. Export duty, half a cent.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July has again passed off brilliantly, magnificently, splendidly. We believe it never rains on the Fourth. It seems to be now a day that the sun itself shall assist in adding brilliancy to the efforts of the people, in celebrating the national day of the Great Republic. There was no dissension exhibited in any part of the city or country yesterday, for we never witnessed a more universal turn out than was present everywhere, from sunrise to sunset. The particulars of the celebration are given in another part of the paper.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Two of our regular correspondents at Havana have furnished us, by the Empire City, with the latest review of Cuban affairs, both domestic and political. In the home circle there was little of interest to detail. The *comio* still prevailed, and many persons of distinction had died of the dreaded epidemic. Amongst the deceased was Senator Roco, of Black Warrior notoriety, whose funeral is noticed at length. The political summary is made up of the usual *alia podida* of government decrees, filibustering reports, popular excitement, entertainments to the French naval officers, and the raising of negro troops. One thing was certain: that the decided opinion of all the well-informed circles was to the effect that the Spanish government had no intention of selling the island of Cuba, and that the idea was to gain time, in order to place the fortifications in a more thorough state of defence, and then invoke the aid of England and France for its retention. This plan seems to agree admirably with the feelings and prejudices of the French admiral commanding on the coast. The slave trade was flourishing, and schools and universities for free blacks were looming up in the imperial perspective of the Captain General. A laughable account of how interested newspapers are smuggled on shore, and read by the people, is given.

LATER FROM BERMUDA.

We have received our files of Bermuda papers to the 25th of June, but they do not contain a single item of interest.

Highly Important from Europe—The Siege of Silistria Raised.

The news received by the America is of a highly important and interesting character. The siege of Silistria has been raised by the unassisted efforts of the Turkish forces, and the Russians driven, with great slaughter, across the Danube. Such is the account given by the English journals. It is but right to add that the Russian version of the affair is, that operations have been only temporarily suspended, and that the siege has not been definitively raised. We may, however, conclude from this partial admission, that the Russians have met with what they consider a serious defeat; and, as Silistria was the key to their whole plan of operations, we may now look for an important diversion of their forces in another direction, of which Jersey will probably be the central point.

The details given of this affair show the importance attached by both sides to this position. Nothing could exceed the bravery and obstinacy with which every point of advantage was contested and defended. We have kept our readers posted up on the different incidents of the siege to the period when the attack under Prince Paskiewitch was defeated, and after this event a Turkish brigade sent by Omar Pasha from Shumla, to reinforce the garrison, succeeded in entering the fortress; and, thus strengthened, the Turks made a sortie, and, after a desperate hand-to-hand combat, succeeded in driving part of the Russian forces across the river, and in seizing the island of Hops, and blowing up the Russian siege works erected thereon. Generals Gortchakoff and Schilders were severely wounded, and two other Russian generals killed. The Russian troops concentrated on the east and west of Silistria immediately retired across the river and destroyed the bridges in their rear. The Turks, it is said, have also crossed, and have erected field works on the Bulgarian side, fronting the north face of the fortress. The news of this event has of course caused a great sensation both in London and Paris, and the funds have gone up considerably in consequence of it.

An immediate attack upon Cronstadt seems to be contemplated. On the 21st all the screw steamers attached to the Baltic squadron under Sir Charles Napier proceeded in the direction of that port, and a telegraphic despatch from Stettin states that upwards of forty vessels had been signalled from the western end of the land off the harbor. This looks as if we should soon hear of serious operations in that quarter. The English were defeated in an attempt to land some marines at Kalma Karlevy, but they only sustained a trifling loss. Admiral Plumridge has taken possession of Forca without encountering any resistance. From the Black Sea there is nothing of importance. The main division of the fleet is still cruising off Sebastopol, and the mouths of the Danube are closely blockaded. From Asia we learn that Schamyl is marching upon Tiflis.

It is officially announced that the convention between Austria and the Porte for the Austrian occupation of the Moldavian and Wallachian Principalities, was signed at Constantinople on the 14th of June. It remains to be seen whether Austria will not hold them in trust for others than their legitimate owners.

The debate which took place in the House of Lords on the 19th, with regard to the memorandum presented by Austria and Prussia to the German Diet, strikingly bears out the view which we took of that equivocal document. Lord Lyndhurst, in one of those lucid and masterly speeches which have won him his high reputation as one of the first parliamentary orators of the present day, showed conclusively that according to the agreement existing between the four Powers no alteration was to take place, whatever might be the result of the war, in the territorial limits between Turkey on the one hand and Russia on the other. It will be recollected that in analysing this explanatory statement of the position about to be assumed by the two leading German States, we regarded it as in reality liable to the construction of being intended to secure the integrity of the Russian territories in the event of the war proving unfavorable to the designs of that Power, and such now appears to be the view generally taken of it by European statesmen. Throughout the whole of the discussion raised by Lord Lyndhurst, this conviction penetrates not only through the cautiously expressed doubts of the oppositely speakers, but derives strength from the still more guarded and unsatisfactory statements of the Foreign Secretary and the Premier. Neither of the latter attempted to weaken the effect of Lord Lyndhurst's arguments, by denying the prospective course likely to be pursued by the German States, once the limited object which they proposed to themselves in joining the coalition were attained.

Briefly, this Saratoga convention will be of the highest importance; because it will show,

our options founded on premises utterly inconsistent with the traditional policy, and even the direct interests, of Austria and Prussia, and it should be recollected that however anxious those Powers may be to protect German commerce, as regards the free navigation of the Danube, they will do nothing to virtually weaken Russia, which they look upon as their natural protector, against the encroachments of an equally dangerous and equally powerful neighbor. If it be therefore merely to pitch upon a hollow truce and to secure the quietude of another quarter or a century, which Lord Aberdeen seems to think would be a result worthy of the prodigious efforts made by the Western Powers, that the latter have accepted the conditional and dangerous co-operation of the German States, we can tell them that they will not only fail in their object, but that they are playing the very game that is most conducive to the interests and the designs of Russia. They will soon arrive at the point when discussions will spring up between them and the German States; and with Austria and Prussia holding the Principalities it is not difficult to foresee how this boasted alliance will end.

To show how little dependence is to be placed on the straightforward action of Prussia, we may mention that it is now agreed that she is not formally to declare war against Russia, but that she is to place a certain contingent under the orders of Austria. It is also said that she is again endeavoring to negotiate a peace, the preliminary condition of which is to be the retirement of the allies from Turkey.

The Anti-Nebraska Coalition—Call of a State Convention at Saratoga Springs.

The call, which we publish this morning, inviting "the people of this State, without distinction of party, to meet by their delegates in convention, at Saratoga, on Wednesday, the 16th day of August next, to consider what measures are necessary and proper for the protection of the free States from Southern aggression and Northern treachery," is not an every day transaction. It is an extraordinary proceeding, and from the parties and the issues involved in it, may reasonably be expected to bring about some extraordinary consequences.

It is the first formal movement towards the organization of that great, overwhelming anti-slavery coalition, of which the organs of Sewardism and the presses of the "free democracy" have been warning us for a month or two. It will be observed that among the names of the Executive Committee are Moses H. Grinnell, William Cullen Bryant, free soiler pro; William Collins M'Nair, free soil Van Buren democrat, and others of the same parties respectively. In fact, it was but proper that the parties to the call should be, like the convention which they have appointed, a meeting "without distinction of party," rallying together under the pretext of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, upon the single, common principle of hostility to Southern slavery. The basis of a fusion has thus been laid down—a State Convention has been appointed accordingly; the parties concerned are evidently in earnest, and the whippers-in of the administration clique, and of other sag-ends of the old political organizations, may justly be very deeply concerned respecting the forthcoming anti-slavery Holy Alliance at Saratoga Springs.

The designation of the locality itself is suspicious. It looks as if the prime movers of the convention were resolved to purge all the remains of their old party associations from the minds and the stomachs of the delegates. It looks as if they were as determined upon driving Southern visitors from Saratoga, through the agitation of the negro question, as were the people of Rhode Island in expelling them from Newport by the Maine Liquor Law. If this were an agricultural State fair, or a great horse, cattle, or chicken exhibition; if it were but an ordinary democratic convention—hard shell or soft shell; or a whig convention—Seward or anti-Seward; or an independent convention of the free soilers; or an out-and-out abolition or woman's rights gathering, we might conclude that the hotel-keepers of Saratoga were interested in fixing the location; for the thing would pay. Southern visitors would be amused and instructed upon New York politics, or New York enterprise, and there would be no occasion for any ill feeling on the subject. But a convention which is to embody and organize all men of all parties in the State, upon the single issue of "arresting the aggressions of Southern slavery," could only be called at Saratoga Springs against the remonstrances of the hotel keepers, and for the express purpose of more directly insulting the South through its citizens who may be sojourning at Saratoga Springs. We presume that the calculating politicians getting up this convention counted the prospects of a considerable Southern representation at their meetings, or they would have fallen back upon Syracuse, or Utica, or some such central position, instead of Saratoga. Whatever the reasons for their choice, they have selected an excellent spot for the dog days; and with the aid of the Missouri repeal, the strangers at the Springs, and the inducements of the Congress water to go there, we may anticipate a large and noisy convention.

In a political view the importance of this assemblage cannot be over-estimated. It will probably determine conclusively the platform and the plan and purposes of the proposed Holy Alliance in regard to the campaign of 1856, but especially in regard to our Congressional elections of November. It will probably indicate how far the administration free soil party is to suffer from desertions to the coalition camp, and whether there will be a vestige of the New York whig party left, of either faction, to hold fast to the claims of Millard Fillmore for the succession. This Saratoga mixed convention will, therefore, be one of the most important political assemblages, if not the first in importance, convened in this State for the last twenty-five years.

We expect very little of the hard shell convention of the 12th inst. They have no spoils in hand or in expectancy—their principles have been horribly cut up by the Nebraska bill, and they have ceased to possess the power or the vigor of an independent homogeneous party. All that we can hope from the hards is their continued hostility to the administration on the issue of the spoils. If they shall prove themselves independent enough and courageous enough to approve the repeal of the Missouri compromise, they will either bring the administration faction to the mark or drive them back again into the free soil ranks. But if the hards attempt to shuffle off the great issue in a puffy dodge upon "popular sovereignty," they will still have to meet it in the elections.

Briefly, this Saratoga convention will be of the highest importance; because it will show,

first, whether there is a whig party left in New York, and where we are to find it; secondly, whether the Van Buren administration free soil party is to be counted with the abolition anti-slavery coalition, or how; and, in the third place, whether the hard shells are or are not a party of sufficient importance to be taken into the Presidential estimate, or into our calculations for our November elections. From present appearances the prospects of all the factions of both the old parties, upon old party associations in New York, are bad enough, while the anti-slavery coalition looms up into shape and substance, like a great cloud overshadowing the horizon.

The Fourth and the Abolitionists.

The Fourth is past, and the Union is safe. The noisy people who have been counting their patriotism in dollars and cents, and clamoring about the necessity of immediate dissolution, were either mute as stones on the Fourth, or secret sharers in the festivities of the day. No where was a single protest heard against the nation's rejoicings. From Maine to New Orleans, the memory of our Declaration of Independence was honored, and fresh promises of loyalty to the constitution implied. Even in Rhode Island common sense prevailed, and the glorious anniversary was celebrated in accustomed style. Where were the demagogues who said that after the Nebraska bill, no northern man could rejoice in the idea of the Union? Where were those who assured us that the constitution was henceforth a vain word and that everything tending to bring to mind the compact under which we live would inspire sullen silence, instead of shouts of joy? Where were the disunionists, the fanatics, the Parkers and the Greeleys, in whose nostrils the Union has long stuck, and who are for ever warning us that it exists only by sufferance, and requires but a single blow to destroy it?

If any of the brood were visible yesterday, we have not heard of it. If any one whispered disunion, he whispered it in a very quiet way in a secluded place, where no one could have heard him had he shouted it at the top of his lungs. So far as the public are aware, the people were to a man faithful to the constitution. The day was perhaps never celebrated with more enthusiasm and universal good feeling. Every city and village had its fireworks and its oration. The fashionable, of course, whose nerves cannot bear the noise of crackers, were scattered among the rural retreats; but the town and sinner of the people were in town, and right heartily did they speak their mind in action. Rockets and crackers, and pistol firing, and parading in the streets may seem small matters; but small as they are, they are not habitually practised by the people on national celebrations when there is any general distrust of the government or disaffection to the State. A refusal to take part in these gaudies is, in fact, the shadow which coming revolutions cast before them. Necker saw clearly that evil was brooding when the Parisians would go to no more fetes; and when the populace of New York decline to celebrate the Fourth with fireworks, and noise, and every other demonstration of popular glee, then we may look anxiously forward to the future. But so long as such scenes as those of Tuesday mark the recurrence of our National Anniversary, we may safely leave the State to the guidance of fortune, and smile at the impotent violence of the factions.

It has already become a desperate struggle to keep the anti-Nebraska sentiment alive. It required a tremendous organization of illegal violence at Boston to prevent its dissemination some weeks back; and more recently, a senator of the United States has been employed to galvanize fresh vigor into the moribund, at the sacrifice of his own character for honor and truth. But even these desperate remedies do not seem to be attaining any satisfactory end. Nebraska and its organization are fast dying out of men's memories. We have too much to do in the present day to fight or weep over by-gones. If anything could have given a semblance of vitality to the party led by Mr. Seward and his organs, it would have been some demonstration on the 4th. The event we commemorate on that day is the root and origin of the grievances of the abolitionists. The same members of that body cannot pretend that their views are consistent with the constitution; they must admit—as many of them have done—that they are radically opposed to that compact itself, and that their aim in one word is to undo the work which was begun on the 4th July 1776. For these men, therefore, to join in celebrating the anniversary of that day is the rankest inconsistency. They should spurn the thought of such a thing. For them, the 4th of July should be a day of weeping and sorrow. All the miseries they befall their origin in the concerted action of the thirteen colonies; and if they seek to achieve anything at all, they must begin by convincing the public that the action of those colonies was an error to be deplored and corrected, not an exploit to be exalted and magnified. It is impossible for any conscientious disunionist to awake on the morning of the 4th July without intense feelings of regret and anger.

How many of the people of the United States arose on Tuesday last with feelings akin to regret or anger? How many in those crowds which even a torrid sun could not entirely dissipate looked as though they disliked the recollections which the day suggested? We say it boldly, there was not a man in New York or in any other large city in the Union who felt or looked anything of the kind. All was gladness, rejoicing and thanksgiving for the blessings the disunionists seek to destroy. If we were to lay it down as a general principle that consistency and conscientiousness are necessarily part of the disunionist creed, we should obviously infer from the scenes of Tuesday that the species is extinct among us. The inference would we fear be unjustifiable. Neither consistency nor conscientiousness are virtues peculiar to the factious. The disunionists kept quiet enough on the 4th when the national spirit was aroused, and any expression of their opinions might have cost them dear: they waited until the masses were once more immersed in their private avocations to renew their trashy clamor. When every one is busy in buying, selling, and carrying on his own business the little knot of disunionists will loom up as noisy and as ridiculous as ever.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS—THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

From the confusion into which parties are thrown, and from the repugnant of the anti-slavery agitation in a more violent form than ever, it is very likely that the election of the next President will be thrown upon the House of Representatives at Washington. In this light, the elections for the next Congress will be unusually important to all parties concerned. Thirty-three members from New York, for the said Congress, are to be elect-

ed in November next. In addition, therefore, to the questions to the several candidates—How do you like the Maine liquor law? What do you think of the Know Nothings? What is your opinion of the Nebraska bill and the canal enlargement, and how do you stand on the Cuba question?—it will become necessary to put the additional interrogatories: How will you vote for President, should the election be thrown into Congress? Will you, if elected to represent us there, vote for the man of Northern or Southern principles? And who is your favorite candidate for the Presidency, as matters stand? The vote of New York, though only equal to that of Delaware in the House, for President, may decide the question; and the vote of one member may carry the State. Let us go into the work with a straight understanding. It may have a great effect in superseding those swindling Baltimore conventions.

OLD TAMMANY BLAZING—THE PRESIDENT IN HER ARMS.

The *Evening Post*, (one of the most rampant anti-Nebraska free soil organs in the country,) having become, since the expulsion of the *True National Democrat*, the official organ of Tammany Hall, publishes the official report of the celebration of the glorious Fourth by the Tammany Society. The proceedings were characterized by an intensity of funkyness equal to the range of the thermometer. Mr. Purdy presided. Mr. Purdy was warm and enthusiastic—Mr. Purdy could not restrain himself, neither could John Cochrane, as will appear from the following extract from the *Post*—

Mr. Purdy thought it would be useless for him to say anything about the first toast. Old Tammany no-did not stirring up on that matter. It was true: it was the constitution.

The President of the United States—The people who elevated him are distinguished by him, and the dignity of the President is equalled by the merits of the man. A nation reposing in the strength of his administration confides to his integrity and wisdom the charge of its success.

Music—Hail to the Chief! His port, responded—Of all the powers that have appeared on the earth, there are none that seem to me greater than that of this country. In other countries men's rights are disregarded; they are upheld, for here the people are the highest glory on earth to rule over such a country (Cheers) Who would decline responding to a toast in honor of the President of the United States, especially when that man is a Franklin Pierce (Cheers) In the hall, surrounded by the associations of other days, Old Tammany declares she will hold him in her arms (Cheers)

Mr. Purdy, interrupting—We will, sir. We will, sir. Mr. Cochrane—Look to it, then, that your arms will be better directed than the arms of the President, and that you are identified with the cause of democracy and the democratic party. Mr. Cochrane closed by exhorting his hearers to union and harmony with all sections of the democracy, provided they were true to democratic principles. He concluded by giving as a toast—

The People—They are sovereign.

The sentiment was received with tremendous cheers, which made the Old Wigwag ring.

What a glorious time they had of it! With Franklin Pierce in their arms, wonder how they will come out of the November election. No doubt as long as he holds his office, the Surveyor of the Port will hold the President in his arms. He loves him at the rate of at least three thousand dollars a year. But the weather will be cooler in November.

THE PANIC IN WALL STREET—Early yesterday morning it became known in Wall street that an over issue of New York and New Haven Railroad stock had been made to an amount which was believed to fall but little short of two millions of dollars. A panic was the consequence, and most of the railroad stocks fell one or two per cent at the first board of brokers. New Haven was the last railroad stock in which anything of the kind was expected. It had always been a favorite stock for investment, and was not dealt as a fancy. The character of the President and transfer agent second to none in the city. Yet it now stands in the same as the miserable trash that used to be trafficked in under the name of Parker Vein. This is another evidence of the consequences of the extravagance in living and over-speculation which characterize the mercantile population of New York. Full particulars of this stupendous fraud will be found in the money article.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION.

The following is a correct report of the number of foreign emigrants who have arrived at this port during the last month (June):

British	11,117	Spanish	79
French	15,500	West Indians	277
German	7,800		
Total	39,393		

The large standing armies which have been set on foot by the German States will probably, to some extent, affect the usually steady ratio of increase in the number of German emigrants. Many will be induced to take service in the army who would otherwise contribute to swell the tide of emigration. The proportion of French emigrants also continues to show a steady increase, although there is no people who have a greater repugnance to quitting their native soil.

THE OPERA AT CASTLE GARDEN.

"The Opera of 'Maria de Rohan'" is to be performed this evening, when Signora Martini D'Ormy will make her first appearance as Amato de Gondoli. She is said to be young, beautiful, and calculated in every way to become a great favorite.

Police Intelligence.

Felonious Assault—Henry King was yesterday arrested by Officer Nichols, on a charge of having assaulted Timothy Reddin, of 21 Mulberry street, with a small axe, and inflicting severe injuries. King was committed to the House of Correction, on a charge of having brutally assaulted Robert Barnes, of 71 Oliver street. The man was beaten and bruised in a terrible manner, and it is feared has received some severe internal injuries. Barnes was in such a state of suffering as to be unable to give the details. Henry was locked up to await trial, and the case is set for the next day.

Thief of Gold—A man of grating appearance was observed yesterday to be much about the St. Nicholas Hotel, and by the odiousness of his conduct became an object of suspicion to the proprietors. These suspicions were confirmed by Officer Moore, of the Second District police court, who happened to be at the hotel on business, when he was watched. After a short time the officer observed him slip into the ladies' room, where he stole a small article, and then returned to the hotel, and hid himself down by a gentleman who had just ordered a glass, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. On finding a moment's privacy, he took possession of the bottle, and then pocketed the stolen glass. He was detected by the proprietor, who called him to account, and he was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Charge of Gross Negligence—John Gnocchio, a sugar importer, 480 Washington street, was arrested by Officer Moore, of Second district police court, on a charge of taking a check for \$200 out of a pocket book belonging to one General Lavitrol, of 370 Spring street. He was taken before Justice Stuart for examination, in default of bail in \$500.

Stolen Goods—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing nineteen boxes of cigars, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B. Curtis, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 118 West Twenty-first street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ahrens, of the First ward police, on a charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacobus Reimer, of No. 34 Beaver street, of the value of \$100. When he was arrested five boxes of the cigars were found in the possession of Curtis, and the remainder were found in a box, which he had placed on the window sill beside him. He was taken to the police court, where he was committed to the House of Correction.

Thief of a Watch—John B.